

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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W. H. H. HARDIN.

April 13, 1860-w&t&w.

Yeoman copy.

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Feb. 8, 1860.

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Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

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Feb. 8, 1860.

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OYSTERS.

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September 18, 1860-ff.

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Frankfort, Aug. 8-ff.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

On the bed, day and night, at

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Feb. 8, 1860.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 18, 1861.

NO. 86.

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(Explanation.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

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KEENON & CRUTCHER are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

Dec. 14, 1859-ff.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1853.

We have carefully tested the sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the Poisonous Substances known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whisky in general use.

BOOTH, GAFREY & CAMAC.

Analytical Chemists.

New York, Sept. 2, 1853.

I have analyzed a sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

CALLED SESSION, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and

House of Representatives:

When in March last the Legislature adjourned, and with kind remembrance of the winter's association you separated for your respective homes, I did not apprehend that alarming complication of our federative system which has rendered imperative upon me your convocation in extraordinary session. The Republic seemed then launched upon a career of limitless national prosperity, while its citizens enjoyed an aggregate of domestic and social happiness unequalled in the condition of any other people. Covering twenty-three degrees of latitude, and sixty degrees of longitude, our territory was nearly equal to that of all Europe, and embraced a soil of unsurpassed fertility, adapted by every pleasing variety of climate to all the products of the earth. Our commerce, sustained by an extended system of internal improvements reaching, through the media of turnpikes, railroads, canals, rivers and inland seas, to the very heart of every section of the country, and finding its outlets upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and upon the Gulf of Mexico, may be said to have commanded the markets of the world. The keels of our steamers plowed every ocean, and the seas and navigable streams of the most remote regions were whitened by the sails of our merchant vessels. Our people, numbering thirty millions of freemen of all nations and races, and realizing as the fruits of their industry, \$2,000,000,000 in annual productions; by their great and thriving cities; by their magnificent churches, schoolhouses, colleges and charitable institutions; by their progress in agriculture and manufactures; by their advance in the arts and sciences, gave unmistakable evidence of a degree of internal prosperity not reached by the same number of people under any other form of government. In view of these great blessings and encouraging signs, the glorious results of less than a century's growth of the Republic, I had fondly hoped the union of the States would be perpetual, and did not doubt that the next cycle of fifty years would more than realize the poet's wildest dream.

With a heavy heart I turn to contemplate the present condition of our once happy country. At the very time when every industrial pursuit was yielding its highest remuneration, we have witnessed a stagnation in trade. The earth has responded with an abundant harvest to the enlightened cultivation of the agriculturists; but while the crop awaits transportation to market, commerce is paralyzed, and the laws of exchange disordered. The business of the country was never in a more healthy condition, nor our people in the main more prosperous; yet credit is destroyed, confidence lost, and financial ruin imminent. These phenomena can only find their explanation in the troubled condition of our political affairs. We, the people of the United States, are no longer one people, united and friendly. The ties of fraternal love and concord, which once bound us together, are sundered. Though the Union of the States may, by the abstract reassembling of a class, be construed still to exist, it is really and practically, to an extent, at least, fatally impaired. The confederacy is rapidly resolving into its original integral parts, and its late loyal members are intent upon contracting wholly new relations. Reluctant as we may be to realize the dread calamity, the great fact of revolution stares us in the face, *demands recognition*, and will not be theorized away. Nor is the worst yet told. We are not yet encouraged to hope that this revolution will be bloodless. A collision of arms has even now occurred between the Federal Government and the authorities of a late member of the Union, and the issue threatens to involve the whole country in fratricidal war. It is under these circumstances of peculiar gloom that you have been summoned. To your trust must now be committed, in great measure, the destinies of our beloved State, and upon you devolves the solemn responsibility of so wielded the accorded influence of Kentucky in this momentous crisis, as shall conserve the honor and happiness of our people and promote the good of all. I can only beseech you, by all you hold dear in this sad hour of our country's peril, to cast aside old party affiliations, and, looking facts full in the face as they actually exist, to address your selves earnestly to the great work before you.

Our present unfortunate political complications are the legitimate scions of underlying causes against which all the great conservative statesmen of the age have solemnly warned their countrymen. A political organization based upon the one idea of hostility to the institution of African slavery, and embodying as one of its material elements of strength, an intolent sectional fanaticism, has been for years steadily gathering power in the non-slaveholding States, and has at last exhibited national ascendancy in the election of Abraham Lincoln, its faithful exponent, to the Presidency of the United States. It is true that triumph was reached through all the forms of law, but it was effected by the agency of purely sectional votes, and rests upon sectional animosity. By virtue of that election, the Federal Government will be committed to the control of the Republican party, and administered upon a platform of principles destructive to our rightful equality as States and citizens, and fatal to the stability and security of our whole social organization.

Receiving the verdict pronounced on the 6th of November last as the deliberate expression of the sentiments of the citizens of the North, and as indicative of the settled purpose of the dominant party to administer the Government detrimentally to their vital interests, the people of several southern States, immediately upon its announcement, initiated movements looking to the speedy severance of their relations with the other States and with the General Government. These movements progressed with startling rapidity, and were sustained by such unanimity of feeling in the several States as rendered all resistance idle and useless. Meantime patriotic efforts have not been wanting to effect an adjustment of the difficulties and restore the former friendly relations of the States; but I regret to say, to this hour with little hope of success.

My humble endeavors have been earnestly addressed to the work of bringing about a convention of the slaveholding States, believing that their united voice in demanding just and reasonable guarantees against the future invasion of their constitutional rights by the dominant power would achieve the object and reunite the States. Had such a movement been early initiated in the border States, I am assured it would have been favorably responded to by the whole South, in which event I firmly believe our embarrassments would be this has presented fair prospect of adjustment. But the proposition

not with limited favor here, was violently assailed, and the time passed. It is now too late. The revolution has progressed beyond that point.

Soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln, in order to place Kentucky, as far as I could, in her true position, and in answer to continued inquiries for my views, I addressed a letter to the editor of the Kentucky *Democrat*, which is herewith transmitted to you as embodying a more elaborate expression of my opinions.

On the 9th of December last, believing there was still a hope of bringing about unit action on the part of the slaveholding States, I addressed a letter to the Governor of the southern States, urging a conference with view to an adjustment on the basis therein presented. That paper is herewith submitted to your consideration.

On the 27th of December last, believing

there was still a hope of bringing about unit

action on the part of the slaveholding States,

I addressed a letter to the Governor of the

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be determined? Hencin are involved issues of momentous consequence to the people. It is of vital importance to our own safety and domestic peace that these questions be solved in accordance with the will of the majority of our people. How have our neighboring States prepared to meet this emergency? Tennessee has, through the action of her Legislature, referred the whole subject to her people, to be passed upon in their sovereign capacity. Virginia and North Carolina are discussing the propriety of a similar course, and will most probably authorize the people, through sovereignty conventions, to dispose of questions so deeply and vitally concerning their interests. Missouri seems likely to adopt a similar policy. These States wisely recognize the fact that the country is in a state of revolution, and it seems to me there is an eminent propriety, at such a time, in a direct appeal to the people. The ordinary departments of the Government are vested with no power to conduct the State through such a revolution. Any attempt by either of these departments to change our present external relations, would involve a usurpation of power, and might not command that confidence and assurance so essential to our internal safety. Thus encompassed by embarrassing complication, and doubt assailed by a diversity of counsels, and encountering much variety of opinion, it seems to me that the wisest, as certainly the safest mode of meeting the extraordinary emergency, is to adopt the course pursued by our neighboring States, and refer these great questions to the main defense of our people, will be regarded by you as among your first and most imperative duties. No man can foresee the issue of our present political troubles. It becomes our duty to prepare for the worst, and look carefully to the security and safety of our citizens. But this subject is of such manifest importance as to need no argument from me. I refer to the report of the Inspector General for full information touching the condition of our military defenses at this time, and the further provision needed.

Accompanying the message you have a statement from the Auditor showing the financial condition of the State on the 15th day of this month. I have caused this exhibit to be made, that you may understand the necessity of providing for a revenue sufficient to meet the extraordinary expenditures likely to become unavoidable.

While I would appreciate your disinclination to permit your attention to be diverted at this time from the grave subjects already presented, by any matters of ordinary legislation, I cannot forego the mention to you of a calamity which, since your last adjournment, has withdrawn from a large number of unfortunate the munificent provision made for them by the State. On the day of —— last the large building devoted to the care of the insane at Hopkinsville was completely destroyed by fire. Fortunately the calamity was attended with little loss of life, but the inmates were subjected to no small discomfort. The report of the commissioners, giving full information on the subject, will, in a few days, be submitted to you. You will see the necessity of rebuilding the asylum and providing for the coniour and support of the patients. No matter how pressed by the burdens of government, the people of Kentucky will never complain of taxation when levied for the support of the unfortunate insane.

Since your last adjournment, a controversy has arisen between this State and the State of Ohio, touching the rendition of a fugitive from the justice of the laws of Kentucky, escaped into Ohio. The questions arising in the controversy are novel and interesting, and of a character affecting very nearly the rights of our State, and the security of the citizens. The facts will appear from the correspondence between the Governor of Ohio and myself, to which you are referred. On the 23d of December, at my direction, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States, praying a mandamus or a rule to show cause, directed to the Governor of Ohio, of which, I am advised, will be heard on the 8th of February. I have employed learned and competent counsel, who will guard well and ably the interests of the State. An appropriation of \$—— will be necessary to meet the cost and necessary expenses of the case.

Feeling, in this day of our country's trial and calamity, the necessity of Divine assistance, invoking this aid in shaping your deliberations and beseeching his blessing upon your efforts to save the country, I will pleasure in co-operating with you in any just measures calculated to bring about this result.

B. MAGOFFIN.

AN INCIDENT AT FORT SUMTER.—One of the Baltimores, who recently returned from Fort Sumter, details an impressive incident that took place there on Major Anderson taking possession. It is known that the American flag, brought away from Fort Moultrie, was raised at Sumter, precisely at noon on the 27th ult., but the incident of that "dag raising" have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiscence in the lives of those who witnessed it. A short time before noon Major Anderson assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the Fort, around the foot of the flag-staff. The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson, holding the end of the lines in his hands, knelt reverently down. The officers, soldiers, and men clustered around, many of them on their knees, all deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The Chaplain made an earnest prayer —such an appeal for support, encouragement and mercy as one would make who felt that "man's extremity is God's opportunity." As the earnest, solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the men responded Amen, with a fervency that perhaps they had never before experienced, Major Anderson drew the "Star Spangled Banner" up to the top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of "Hail Columbia," and loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers, and workmen. "It," said the narrator, "South Carolina had at that moment attacked the Fort, there would have been no hesitation upon the part of any man within it about defending that flag." —Baltimore American.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

The entire New York delegation will wait on the President to-morrow, to tender him men and money, if needed, for insuring the peace and dignity of the Union.

The Crittenden resolutions will be considered, and probably passed, by the Senate to-morrow.

It is understood that the South Carolina authorities permit Major Anderson to remain in the fort, to-morrow, to effect any unconditional disapprobation of Kentucky's employment of force in any form against the seceding States.

It becomes my duty to call your attention to another subject, if possible, affecting more nearly the safety of our people, the importance which is suggested by the political complications hereinbefore presented. I allude to the subject of our State military organization.

INDEX.

The Fire Department of Baltimore, Md., last year cost \$50,783.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON.

1. Boyle, Casey, and Adair—

2. T. T. Alexander, and Edmonson—

3. Flemming, Nicholas, and Rowan—

4. Barron and Monroe—

5. Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—

6. Breckinridge, Grayson, and Hancock—

7. John B. Bruner—

8. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—

9. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—

10. Henderson, Daviess, and McLean—

11. Fayette and Scott—

12. Wm. S. Daenay—

13. Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike—

14. Alex. L. Davidson—

15. Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

FRIDAY.JANUARY 18, 1861.

The Governor's Message—State Convention.

It will be seen, from reading the message of Governor Magoffin, that he makes the following recommendations:

1st. A State Convention to meet "at an early day."

2d. Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to act for Kentucky in a convention of the border slave States, including Tennessee and North Carolina, and such other States as choose to send commissioners to meet at Baltimore early in February.

3d. The presentation of Crittenden's compromise, or its equivalent, as an ultimatum.

4th. The arming of the State.

5th. Appropriation to pay the expenses of the Legis.

6th. The rebuilding of the Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville.

Our limited space forbids us referring to any of the foregoing recommendations except that which relates to the calling of a State Convention. That is the most important of all of the Governor's recommendations, and deserves the maturest consideration of every citizen and especially of the members of the Legislature.

Observe that his Excellency recommends a State Convention "to be assembled at an early day, to whom shall be referred, for full and final determination, the future Federal and inter-State relations of Kentucky." These are words of terrible import. They are full of significance when examined in connection with the present condition of the country. We must take the liberty, however, of saying that the language employed by the Governor, is wanting in that directness and candor which should characterize everything which comes from those high in authority. This is the time for decision and for action. We should much prefer to have the real views of our Chief Magistrate in plain Anglo Saxon, but as we cannot be gratified in this, we must resort to deduction. Let us endeavor, then, to arrive at the full force of the language employed by the Governor.

He recommends that a convention be called "at an early day." In view of the action of other States, to which the Governor calls the attention of the Legislature, and in view of the openly avowed position of his most intimate friends hereabouts, it is evident that the message looks to a State Convention to be held before the 4th of March. To that convention is to be referred, "for full and final determination, the future Federal and inter-State relations of Kentucky." In other words—for no other construction of his language is admissible—the Governor desires a convention before the 4th of March, which shall decide without the sanction of a direct vote of the people, fully and finally, whether Kentucky shall remain in the Union.

If we are justified in this interpretation of the language (and it means that or nothing), we are reluctantly compelled to regard the message as another link in the chain of evidence which has forced upon our minds the unwelcome conviction that the Governor of Kentucky is a secessionist. His unofficial acts during the last six months (to which we will not here allude), justify and strengthen this belief. Besides, the plan of action proposed by him for Kentucky is identical with that pursued by the disunionists in the cotton States—a plan which renders deliberation impossible, and which plunges us all headlong into war and bloodshed.

The month of February is near at hand, and yet it is gravely proposed that the people of Kentucky should, upon a few weeks' notice, elect delegates to a Convention which is to meet before the 4th of March, and decide finally our relations to the Federal Union! This is precipitation with a vengeance. What proportion of the people could ever hear of this matter before the day of election? In a large number of the counties, no court days intervene, and there is little or no communication among the voters at this season of the year. One-third of the voters in this State would never hear of the election until it was over, and if they did hear of it, they would not understand the effects and consequences of calling a Convention. They will have no time to hear discussion or to reflect coolly and calmly the result of their actions.

It is no answer to all this to say the Legislatures of other southern States have pursued the policy recommended by the Governor. Those Legislatures were not fresh from the people. They were elected before the existing crisis. No issues such as those now presented arose in their election.

"Sternly meet the advancing foe."

Perhaps that's as good a way as any to meet the foe, but why not secede like a man, and not like a crab?

We have received a telegraphic dispatch from Harrison Thomson, Esq., the Representative from Clarke, dated at Jackson, Miss., on the 17th, in which he states that he was detained there by injury to the railroad by trestles. He will be in his seat as soon as he can reach Frankfort.

New Music.—We are indebted to Tripp & Cragg, Louisville, for a new and soul-stirring song, set to music. The song and music are by Will S. Hays. It is entitled "The Union Forever, for Me," and is dedicated to the lovers of the Union.

We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the Franklin House, in South Frankfort. Mr. Vanarsdale is an old and experienced landlord, and is prepared to and can "keep a hotel."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1861.

This being the day appointed by the Governor in his proclamation for the convening of the Legislature of Kentucky, at 12 o'clock the House was called to order, by Hon. T. P. PORTER, the Speaker.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by Rev. B. T. LACY, of the Presbyterian Church, in an earnest and devout prayer for peace and unity.

The roll was called, and all the Senators answered to their names, except Messrs. Irvin, Jenkins, Johnson, and Roseau.

Hon. JAMES SIMPSON, who had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. JAMES MCKEE, of the 33d district, appeared, presented his certificate of election, took the oath required by the Constitution, which was administered by G. W. Gwin, Esq., and took his seat.

Mr. BRUNER offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business—adopted, and Messrs. Bruner, Grundy, and Taylor were appointed.

A message was received from the House, by Mr. Hitt, announcing the organization of the House, and the appointment of a committee on the part of the House, to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature and its readiness to receive any communication from him.

On motion of Mr. GROVER, a committee on the part of the Senate was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of, and the readiness of the Senate to receive any communication from him.

Messrs. Grover, Rhea, and Prall were appointed said committee.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered a resolution appointing J. W. Pruitt, Jr., and Chas. Campbell pages for the present called session, which was unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and were requested by him to say to the Senate that he would in a short time send to the Senate a message in writing.

A message in writing was received from the Governor, by the hands of Mr. Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

The Message was read by the Clerk, and may be found in another part of our paper.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the usual number of copies of the message be printed: adopted.

Mr. FISK, offered a resolution to instruct the Committee on Federal Relations, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be hereby instructed, to inquire into the expediency of submitting what is known as the Crittenden amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to a vote of the qualified voters of Kentucky, on the 22d day of February next, and directing the Governor to request the Governors of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, to call to the same to be submitted to the votes of their respective States on the same day. Also that the Governor appoint two Commissioners to meet two Commissioners from each of the aforesaid States, at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, on the—day of March next, for the purpose of preparing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in order that such amendments may be submitted for the adoption of all the United States, as shall heal the discord now existing among them, restore fraternal feelings, settle and protect the just rights of all the people in all the States and Territories, and forever remove the slavery question from the halls of the National Legislature, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise, at their earliest convenience.

On motion the resolution was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. ANDREWS offered the following joint resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in General Assembly, That we approve the propositions lately offered in the Senate of the Congress of the United States, by our Senator, Hon. John J. Crittenden, as a proper basis for the settlement of the existing national difficulties on the subject of slavery.

Mr. ANDREWS also offered a joint resolution, in substance, providing that this Legislature will not go into general legislation, but will confine the action of the Legislature to the special matters for which the session was called. Lies over.

The rules of last session were adopted for this session, on the motion of Mr. Grover.

On motion of MR. ANDREWS, the hour of opening of the Senate was fixed at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the hour of adjournment at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

Mr. PRALL offered a joint resolution, to make the Committees on Federal Relations.

We can tell these howling fanatics that Kentucky is not going anywhere. Unless some of the great disunionists in this Legislature set her rivers on fire and "drag" her off to South Carolina, Kentucky will remain in her present latitude, and preserve her integrity to the Federal Constitution.

QUERY.—The Constitution of Kentucky requires that the members of the General Assembly, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take an oath to "support the Constitution of the United States." While this oath remains upon those members, how can they vote to call a State Convention with a view to overturn the Federal Constitution, which they have thus sworn to support?

BACKING OCT.—A Poetess of Alabama has written some stuff in short meter, which she calls "Alabama's Battle Cry." We have room for only one line, which is as follows:

"Sternly meet the advancing foe."

Perhaps that's as good a way as any to meet the foe, but why not secede like a man, and not like a crab?

We have received a telegraphic dispatch from Harrison Thomson, Esq., the Representative from Clarke, dated at Jackson, Miss., on the 17th, in which he states that he was detained there by injury to the railroad by trestles. He will be in his seat as soon as he can reach Frankfort.

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to tender to you my warm acknowledgement of this additional mark of your kindness and confidence, and I hope you will rest assured of its high appreciation by me.

Allow me, my friends, to congratulate you all on our once more assembling at the State Capitol. More than a year past we assembled for the first time, in many instances strangers to each other, and after a long and laborious session we parted as friends, but through our assembling again once more is a subject of gratulation to us all, the occasion of our being called together is truly a melancholy one. When we separated last spring everything indicated peace and prosperity, and our political horizon shone bright and clear: now, we are surrounded by

alarums of the gravest character, prosperity has vanished, and clouds and darkness overshadow us. Then we were a united and happy people, now disunion and distress stalks through the land; then we had only our little petty party strife and divisions to separate us; now we have the prospect of a dismembered republic before us.

In this great emergency—the greatest that has ever been presented for our consideration—I sincerely believe that much depends on the action of Kentucky, and that our noble old State will prove equal to it, I sincerely believe. A heavy responsibility, therefore, rests on our heads. Let us, then, meet this great crisis as men and patriots should do. It is our duty—our solemn, bounden duty—duty that we owe to ourselves, to our constituents, and to our country, not to later or be dismayed on this solemn occasion. May God grant us a safe delivery from all impending dangers.

The Throne of Grace was then addressed by the Elder W. T. MOORE, of the Christian Church.

Mr. CARLISLE offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker be, and he is hereby requested, to invite the ministers of the Gospel, resident in Frankfort, to open the House with prayer each morning during the session.

On motion, Messrs. HITT, RODMAN, and SNEED, were appointed a committee to act with a committee of the Senate, to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature and its readiness to receive any communication from him.

On motion of Mr. GROVER, a committee on the part of the Senate was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

A message was received from the Senate by Messrs. BLUNER and TAYLOR, informing the House that the Senate had organized, and was ready to proceed to Legisla-

tive business.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the newspaper reporters of this Commonwealth be allowed seats on this floor during the sessions of this body.

On motion of Mr. TEVIS', the rules of the last House were adopted as the rules of this, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered a resolution, permitting the reporters of newspapers out of this State to occupy seats upon the floor of the House, which was adopted.

JULIUS D. J. V. B. VANARSDALE.

JUNO 6, 1860.—IY.

To CONSUMPTIVES and THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishes and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same.

Ascorules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Skin, and other Tumors; Jaundice and Liver Complaint, Seminal Weakness, and all Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, from whatever cause or whatever nature. Our object will be to give joy to the afflicted by effecting in all cases a speedy cure.

The following are some of the diseases we cure, not only at the Infirmary but in all parts of our country:

Consumption and Pulmonary Complaints, Fevers, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Eye and Ear Disease, Cancers and other Tumors; Jaundice and Liver Complaint, Seminal Weakness, and all Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, from whatever cause or whatever nature. Our object will be to give joy to the afflicted by effecting in all cases a speedy cure.

Our rule is to charge nothing for advice and written prescriptions; but will furnish when requested the very best medicines at the lowest rates.

These remedies are prepared in our own laboratory, under the care of able Chemists, and are the most reliable known to science, including all the recent discoveries.

To all addressing us by letter, containing full account of symptoms and appearance of disease, age, occupation, &c., we will write a candid reply, with advice and directions for cure. Any fees sent when sending for advice will be devoted to furnishing medicine for the poor. In all cases medicine can be sent by mail or express if desired. Send for one or more of our works and judge for yourselves.

Also published at the Infirmary, to aid these objects:

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Containing simple remedies easily obtained for the cure of Diseases in all its forms, with full explanations of the causes, symptoms, diet, bathing, and exercise. Price 50 cents.

THE LADY'S MEDICAL FRIEND, and the PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.

A work on the cause, symptoms, and treatment of all complaints peculiar to the sex, on marriage, its duties, abortion and its results, on Children, their ill, and on the prevention of conception, with invaluable instructions to them on subjects of a private nature. Price 25 cents.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION

A book for the old and young, embracing the Pathology, Prevention, and Cure of all Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and a warning voice of advice and counsel, such as to be found in no other work. Price 25 cents.

THE GUIDE AND GUARD.

READ IT! READ IT! READ IT!

ONLY 25 CENTS.

THE DRUGGIST'S MANUAL.

It contains about 1000 Prescriptions, Receipts, and formulas for Pomades, Washes, Oils, Powders, Plasters, Pills. Price only 25 cents.

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S BOOK.

For those who wish to get well from a awful disease, a full description of all the remedies used for it, with a careful statement of the result, and other useful information. Price 25 cents.

The information in it is not to be found in any works published, nor obtainable from any other source. These books are published on fine white paper, and beautifully bound.

Any of the above works will be mailed free, on receipt of price, in stamp or money; or the whole in a bound volume for only ONE DOLLAR.

A family should be without them. They are illustrated with beautiful engravings, and contain the condensed experience of years.

AGENTS WANTED for the above works, who can make \$150 a month. Send for a circular for agents.

To the young of both sexes suffering from Scrofula Habit; prostration of mind; loss of power, nervous debility; loss of sight; wakefulness; love of solitude; eruptions on the face, &c., &c., and before it is too late; before you suffer incurable damage both body and mind.

To Females who want safe, pleasant, and sure remedies for Irregularities, Obstructions, Whistles, &c., send to us.

PREVENTIVE.

We are convinced that there are many parents of scrofulous, consumptive, and diseased condition, to whom a numerous offspring only brings suffering and poverty. To such we would say write and we will send you information of a sure, well-tested, and safe failing PREVENTIVE.

NEW RESTAURANT.

CHARLES M. HAWKINS,

Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway,

FRANKFORT, KY.

(FORMERLY ELLIS' RESTAURANT.)

HAVING purchased this establishment, I am prepared to keep a first class RESTAURANT in its department

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

BY
CHOICE INSURANCE
WITH THE



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF \$942,800 72.
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE Etna DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio \$431,520 83 Michigan \$158,043 81
In Wisn. 106,955 07 Indiana 146,839 81
In Kent. 204,939 40 Illinois 448,327 41
Missouri 384,518 04 Tennessee 97,549 21
Iowa & Min. 101,399 46 Kan. & Neb. 19,945 77
Penn. & Va. 31,599 82 Ark. & Ga. 23,945 09
Mississippi and Alabama \$62,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Pisks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company possess in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understand their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

The Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

June 20, 1860. Frankfort, Ky.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$38,338 11

Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,680 83

Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00

\$131,029 00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,223 59

Rail Estate, unincumbered, (cash value) 15,000 00

249 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 260,352 00

200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225 00

200 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565 00

400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300 00

240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 58,500 00

State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cent., market value, 36,625 00

20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140 00

Total assets, \$936,709 59

Total liabilities, 66,930 25

Innuers against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent, May 18, 1860-ut.

Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT AGENCY

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned Local Directors of the Company have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommended it to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of

\$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits ensure to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fail to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are interested in this office.

G. S. MURRAY, President.

E. M. TAYLOR, Vice President.

THO. S. PAGE, Director.

CHAS. G. PHYTTHON, Director.

R. W. SCOTT, Director.

H. L. TODD, Director.

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane \$5,000

Thomas F. Thornton 5,000

Joseph H. Davies 5,000

William G. Craig 5,000

John C. Herndon 5,000

John T. Pendleton 1,500

\$28,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER, W. C. SNEED, M. D.

H. WINGATE, Agent,

Frankfort Branch Bank.

Home Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET,

CASH CAPITAL, \$300,000 00

AMT OF ANNUAL Ins. 1st Jan. 1855, \$34,213 34

AMT OF LIABILITIES, 41,110 01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank \$7,000 50

Bonds and Mortgages (being First Lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$391,000) 460,600 00

Loans stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$253,667) 150,859 55

Bank Stocks (market value) 77,000 00

Rail Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the Company) 67,603 72

Interest due on 1st January, 1858, (of which \$12,725 93 has since been received) 14,375 92

Balances in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Ag'ts, on 31st Dec. (of which \$7,557 57 has since been received) 24,634 75

Premises due and uncollected on Premiums due and uncollected on Policies in use at Office 2,007 53

Total 884,213 34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st December, 1857, estimated at \$39,410 01

Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend 1,700 00

\$41,110 01

NEW YORK, 22d January, 1858.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres't.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

H. WINGATE, Agent,

Frankfort, Ky.

THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.

2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.

3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.

T. C. ALVY, Secretary.

J. M. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort.

July 1, 1860-ut.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c., CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

Ed. D. Hobbs and J. W. Walker,

AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES,

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

A NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits,

Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

All Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, William-on-Postoffice, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1860.

Supply my hand and hand.

ASIAN WELL WATER.

SUPPLY my hand and hand.

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 3, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popular in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others, whose distinction as foreign words, has been worn out by common usage, until they seem "native and the man born."

Hardly Realized.

I had a bad headache this afternoon, had I stepped into the apothecaries hand says I to the man, "Can you have me an of an headache?" "Does it hache hard," says he. "Exceedingly," says he, hand upon that "has given me a Cephalic Pill," hand upon me "nor it eard me so quick that I hardly realized I had an headache."

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard, intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied. Headache may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, any of which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all sorts of diseases. It is nervous form is sympathetic disease of the stomach constituting headache, or hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of the bowels, constipation, and other disorders of the bowels, as pain in the rectum and uterine affection. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headache. Arteritis and plethora are also afflictions which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and preexisting at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by a series of pangs or aches, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the disease of which headache is theunger index. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtues that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been mislead by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. We call this compound a Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall re-earn the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the disease it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AVER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

price, \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superi-

or to any other in the market.

WE invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.

Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.

C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or

A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,

<p